EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, May 17.—Dispatches have been received from Athens which state that two sanguinary battles have taken place recently in Candia in both of which the Turkish Commander, Omar Pasha, was badly beaten. His loss in both engagements is computed at 3,000. The Great Powers of Europe have again united in a petition to the Sublime Porte to cede the island of Crete to the Greek Government.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 17-Evening.-Orders have been assued in council for the prevention or restriction of the ravages of the rinderpest, which has again made its appearance, and prevails in some of the counties

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 17-Evening.-A meeting of Americans was held in this city to-day, in honor of the memory of the late United States Minister, Gov. Wright. Over 100 persons were present, and Mr. Fay presided. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania delivered a enlogy, and a series of appropriate resolutions was

VIENNA, May 17.-An Imperial decree has been promulgated favoring the Protestant inhabitants of Hungary.

HUNGARY.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lisbon, May 17.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. The South American news is important. President Lopez of Paraguay had accepted the mediation offered by the United States Government through its Minister, Mr. Washburne, and would immediately send an envoy to Washington. The allies, on the other hand, had not accepted the American plan, and it was doubtful whether they would do so at all. There had been no further fighting between the contending armies. The revolt in the district of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, was assuming still more alarming propor-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17-Afternoon.-The Canard steamer Cuba, Capt. Stone, from Boston, May 8, arrived here today on route to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, May 17 .- The steamship North Ameriean, Capt. Kerr, from Portland, May 4, arrived here to day on the way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 17-Noon,-The regular weekly returns from the Bank of England show that the bullion in that institution has increased £174,000 sterling. The money market opens quiet and steady. Consols for money ar quiet at 123. American securities opened at the following rates: Frie shares, 42; Illinois Central, 764; United States bends, 723. A dispatch from Frankfort states that United Brates bonds closed in that city last evening at ??].

Afternoon.-The Money market is firmer and Consol have advanced & since the opening. They are now quoted

Evening-The money market is quiet. Consols closed at 941. United States securities closed as follows: Hilinois Central shares, 761; Erie shares, 121; Five-twenty bonds,

FRANKFORT, May 17-Evening.-United States bonds

LIVERTOOL, May 17-Noon,-The Brokers' Circular of this week reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 180,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were for expertation, and 8,000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port and on shipboard at present is estimated at \$26,000 Bules, of which \$57,000 bales are of American growth. The Cetten market to-day is firmer, at 11gd. for Middling Uplands, andgrid, for Middling Orleans. It is thought the sales to-day will reach fully 12,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs is quiet; Corn, 41/6; Wheat, 15/9 for Western Red, and 14/6 for California White; Oats, 3,7; Barley, 4/9; Peas, 43/6. The market for Provisions is quiet; Perk, 77/6; Beef, 125/; Bacon, 39/; Lard, 52/; Cheese, 68/. Produce-Ashes, 34/; Tallew, 43/9; Rosin, 7 for Common, and 13 for Fine; Spirits Turpentine, 35/3; Petreleum, 11d. for Spirits, and 1,3 for Refined; Clover-

preportion for speculation and export. Trade Report-The advices from Manchester are not favorable, telegrams from that city reporting goods and yarns dull, and prices tending down. The Breadstuffs' market is dull. Oats have declined id. per bush., and are now quoted at 3%. Pear have declined 1), and closed at 42/6 per 504 lbs. for Canadian. The other articles of the brendstoffs' market w witnest alteration. The Provision market is quiet, and generally without change. Lard, however, has de-The Produce market for American and other produce. both kere and at Lordon, is quiet and without materia at 35/6 per ewt. for Pots. Iron has advanced to 58/6 for

Bootch pigs.

LONDON, May 17—Noon.—Sugar, 24/3; Linseed, 65/ for Calcutta; Linseed Cake, £8 15/; Iron, 83/; Oils quiet at #29 10, for Linseed; £131 for Sperm, and £30 for Whale. Afternoon,-Sagar steady at 24/3, for No. 12 Dutch

ANTWERP, May 17-Evening.-The price of Petroleum still declining: sales of Standard White at 42 frances 25

LONDON.

-HUMILIATING POSITION OF THE TORIES-SPEECH FROM THOMAS HUGHES-AMERICAN VISITORS-LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Everything now indicates a consciousness in all parties here that the time has come for a simple trial of strengh between the Reformers and their opponents. The discussion which has continued for the last quarter of a century has exhausted argument every reason for, every position against, the enfran-chisement of the people of England has been stated and restated thousands of times. Last year, when Mr.Gladstone introduced a Reform bill, it was known that argument was virtually closed. He was answered by yells rather than arguments, and ultimately defeated by stratagem rather than votes. The speeches grew shorter and shorter, and had nothing in them. The popular instinct felt this and knew that the time had come when they must match their pertinacity, their power, and possibly, in the last resort, their lives to those of the classes that oppress them. The gigantic demonstrations which were held throughout Great Britain last year were spenly declared to be held for the purpose of coercing Parliament to pass a measure of Reform. And

nothing could be plainer than the fact that the fories, who had withstood the clear reasonings of 25 years, began to yield before these menacingly popular demonstrations. The present Reform bill is, undoubtedly, the result of these demonstrations. The men who bring it forward hate Reform as much us they ever did. Distacl and Lord Stanley never did hate it, but they never oud low bersualed their Tory colleagues to bring in this bill save through fear. Those who have read the discussion on the bill will perceive that it is full of tricks, meant to take away from the people with one hand, as much as possible, what it professes to give with the other. The people, of course, are not satisfied, and continue their demonstrations and memaces. Three hundred thousand people gathered at Birmingham to protest against it, and proportionately large meetings have been held at Leeds, Bradford, Leicester, and other cities. The effect of these was visible in the division of night before last, when the pet restriction of the extreme Tories, making a two years' residence in any locality necessary to voting—a restriction of the extreme Tories, making a two years' nothing could be plainer than the fact that the creidence in any locality necessary to voting—a restriction without which the consent of the right wing
could never have been secured for the bill—was swept
away by a majority of st. The debate on that residence
clause, which Disraeli had already pronounced vial,
showed that it was only a question of relative showed that it was only a question of relative strength. There was hardly anything in the speeches; it was simply a pitched battle. Had the Tories used the same weapon that they used in the great division on the rate-paying clause—threatened to dissolve the Home in case of defeat, they must have got a much

that there would not have been a small majority against them, and so they left the House free from the bribe which had succeeded before. Sir Roundell Palmer, with an irony that produced great laughter, congratulated the House that it was not running the risk of any of those alarming consequences that had been held out to them on former occasions—the risk of incurring the heavy expense of another election—and might vote according to its honest conviction. It was thus a fair fight and the Government was thrown. What followed was amusing enough; and as I looked on I was convinced that when Shakespeare declared all the world a stage he had just come from the Speaker's gallery of the Commons. Mr. Disraeli arose with a show of distress at the vote, and announced that he must needs consult with his colleagues before he could proceed with the bill, after such a vote of the House. This bit of acting every one knew was meant for the benefit of the Hardy and Northcote wing of the Cabinet, and the Torics whom Disraeli is dragging and coaxing into the support of a bill they leathe. It was a mock sympathy for their defeat, and succeeded in soothing them, for last night Mr. Disraeli appeared and, with an affectation of great distress at the substitution of one for two years residence in the bill, announced that the Cabinet had

Disraeli appeared and, with an affectation of great distress at the substitution of one for two years residence in the bill, announced that the Cabinet had decided to accept the vote of the House. This little drama, however, was but a prelude to the main play last night. The Government had been unwise enough to issue a kind of proclamation warning people from participating in the great meeting which the Reform League had announced as to take place in Hyde Park next Monday, claiming that that Park of the aristocracy is crown property and that the Government has the right to prevent a popular demonstration for political objects from being made Government has the right to prevent a popular demonstration for political objects from being made there. This proclamation had been sent to the Reform League while in session, and after reading it they resolved that the meeting should go on. That the meeting would be held, all knew, and all knew that if the Government tried to arrest any officer or speaker connected with it, there would be a riot such as London has not winessed for fortry years and more. It may seem to you in America a small matter whether the people shall assemble in this Park, or in some other place. But it is not a small matter. The right of public meeting, on which Anglo-Saxon freedom has for two centuries depended, may be assailed in other than open ways. The right to meet involves the right to a sufficient place for meeting, and one of in other than open ways. The right to a smicient place for meeting, and one of the Royal Parks is the only sufficient place convenient for London. And when these parks are open for prestitutes, for fashionable riding parties, for all the light purposes, the people naturally have an objection to the very hypothetical prerogative of the Crown being put in force suddenly for the one purposes. iffinites purposes, the people naturally have an objection to the very hypothetical prerogative of the Crown being put in force suddenly for the one purpose of suppressing their Reform meeting. They are sure the law question is a mere pretext. So, really, the matter involves a principle. It evidently, also, is a part of that trial of physical strength to which Tory obstinacy has now reduced the Reform question. Luxemburg is a small place, but when it is the touchstone as to whether Napoleon or Bismarck is to be in future the "arbiter of Europe," it may have a fatal importance. Hyde Park is now our Luxemburg, and it is now absorbing all attention. The situation when the House met last night was that which I have described, and it was to be brought before Parliament in three days. Mr. Bright had given notice that he would ask the Home-Secretary, Mr. Walpole, whether he knew that four members of that House-Haghes, Taylor, Fotter, and The O'Donoghue-were advertised as Vice-Presidents of the League, and whether he was prepared to hold the President and Vice-Presidents responsible for infraction of the law if they held the meeting on Monday; and, finally, Mr. Walpole had given notice of the law if they held the meeting on Monday; and, finally, Mr. Walpole had given uotice of the introduction of a bill securing the parks from such meetings. There was, when the House met, more excitement than I have ever seen in it before. The wildest rumors were affoat, one being that the Government intended to hurry its bill through before Monday (in which case the League had resolved to bold its meeting on Monday. The attendance of members was very great. The general resolution was to try and make the fovernment show its hand, and amnounce whether or not it meant to resist by force the holding of the meeting on Monday. But this the Government was resolved not to do; and naturally, for to say they would not resist was to surrender the Park to the League, while to say they would was to bring all the roughs, who delight in the row that

ney did not intend to resist the meeting. The tele-raph on Monday will have anticipated my prophecy this respect. But you may be sure that if the receing is resisted the riot will be fearful; and, if it is not resisted, the conquest of the Government by he people will be (after the posting of its proclama-on) one of the most humiliating and damaging pos-ble. The victory of the people at Hyde Park will be followed by a further surrender to their demands by the House of Commons. But it will not stop there.

The Conservative party cannot hold together under another serious defeat on any of the restrictions with which they have surrounded the household suffrage of their bill. It is impossible that they will be induced to carry the country into simple household to carry the ca a. There is no change in the Cotton market.

Disraeli, and other left-wing Conservatives, are at every aliasion to the democratic leatures of the present bill, John Bright is particularly cruei in his taunta. "I have," he said last night, "known how gentlemen on the other side of the House use strong language of me in public for my dangerous views one year, and then found them next year embodying these views in an act of Parliament." The burst of laughter from the Liberals, the sensation of the hard old Tories, the nervousness of Disraeli, as he said this, were indicrous to behold. Lord Cranbourne and Gen. Peel, who left the Cabinet rather than being in such a radical measure, sat snaling blandly. But the cruelest cut was when Bright spoke of the great "bogie" Beales (President of the Reform League) himself as having "the intense satisfaction of knowing that the Chantellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues are gradually dragging—it may be drawing, inviting, alluring, coaxing, coercing, or bringing in some way or other—the great conservative party of England into intimate alliance with him" (Beales.)

was a brief and manly speech from Thomas Hughes, who, although he has subscribed to and helped the Reform League, of which he is a Vice-President, did

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. THE REFORM QUESTION-THE BYDE PARK MEETING

was a brief and manly speech from Thomas Hughes, who, although he has subscribed to and helped the Reform League, of which he is a Vice-President, did not approve of their resolution to hold their meeting in Hyde Park. He explained his position briefly and frankly. In response to the holding up of his name by Sir Charles Russell, he said with great effect: "I have been nrged to resign my place as a Vice-President of the League by persons for whose judgment I have a high respect, and whose good opinion I desire to retain. But, after the best consideration I could give to the subject, I declined to withdraw my name. It is not very likely, therefore, that I would reconsider the question under the pressure of the Right-Honorable Baronet, for whose judgment I entertain no sert of respect, and whose good opinion I am not anxious to possess. There was a considerable flush in Hughes's face as he said this, and more keen steel in his voice than I thought him capable of; but it was not a loss of temper. There were, of course, lond Ministerial cries of "Order," and some minutes of habbab. Mr. Hughes then called the attention of the Commons to the fact that the damage done to property last year was because the people were not admitted to the Park, and, declaring that though he disapproved of the present meeting he was ready to take all responsibility attaching to a Vice-President of the League, he sat down amid lond cheers. There was a look of exultation in Mr. Mill's face as Hughes—who was by his side—sat down. Soon after, Haghes went to the meeting of the other Parliament—the Reform

exultation in Mr. Mul's face as Hughes—who was by his side—sat down. Soon after, Hughes went to the meeting of the other Parhament—the Reform League—which was at the same time holding its session. He advised them not to assemble in Hyde Park, but found them resolved. The only Mombers of Parliament who will attend the Hyde Park meeting are The O'Donohue and (probably) P. A. Taylor, who alone, among the speakers last night, chained for the people the legal right to meet in the Park, and are allegant three mean the Government the

of the finest episodes of the debate last night

for the people the legal right to meet in the Park, and very solemnly threw upon the Government the responsibility of what must take place if any effort were made to suppress the meeting.

I have observed in the House many Americans of late, and especially Senators Sheman and Mr. Kasson, who have been deeply interested listeners to the debates. Those gentlemen recently appeared at the reception of Mrs. P. A. Taylor at Ambrey House. This excellent lady by the way has lately been recently appeared. reception of Mrs. P. A. Taylor at Aubrey House. This excellent lady, by the way, has lately been presented by a few Americans of various playsical, but one political complexion, with a fine album containing photographs of nearly all distinguished Americans, in token of their appreciation of her "fidelity and energy in serving the cause of justice to the negroduring the recent American struggle." There is no just cause, whether in Europe or America, in which this energetic lady has not displayed a noble sympathy.

pathy.

The friends of Mr. Swinburne are not very well satisfied at some personal notes concerning him, furnished by Mr. Winwood Reade to the "Galaxy" in New-York. Mr. Reade seems to have fallen into as many mistaless as the writer whom he was correcting. Mr. Swinburne was not brought up in France, nor educated there at all, nor in ultramoutanism; his carly life was passed entirely in England, and the first school he ever entered was Eton. Nor can it be said that Mr. Swinburne is a "mere boy in years;" he is turned of 27, and somewhat old of his age. Having mentioned this poet's name, I may say that in his g mentioned this poet's name, I may say that in his ork on William Blake, which will shorrly be pub-hed, there is a chapter containing an estimate of r American poet, Walt Whitman, which will make our American poet. Walt with that, which which seems people open their eyes. I have had the pleasure of reading this particular chapter, but can only say of it that it recognizes Whitman as one of the foremost of living poets.

A boy preacher has appeared in Wales who, accord-

larger vote than they did; but they were not sure I ing to his admirers is dectined to extinguish Spur-

geon. This youth is Master Enoch Probert, who is in his twelfth year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist Chapel at Gladestry. Radnor. A local paper says, "he has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvelons truths from a boy of such tender years."

of such tender years."

Messrs, Longman have published a work by Ernst de Bunsen that is exciting some attention. It is entitled, "The Keys of St. Peter; or The House of Rechab, connected with the History of Symbolism and Idolatry." According to the preface its object is to prove that the Apecrypha, or hidden wisdom, was excluding some day in suite of a perty in the Lewish of such tender years. to prove that the Apocrypha, or hidden wisdom, was gradually recorded in spite of a party in the Jewish Church, which was always opposed to the promulgation of tradition, and thus to the principle of universality. These and other principles were always supported by the Rechabites or Kenites, who although from the beginning separated from the Hebrews, formed with the latter the people of Israel. These two parties merged into the Christian Church, Although their hostility never entirely ceased, concord by compromise was rendered possible through symbols, which suggested more than they defined the right interpretation of Divine mysteries, the the right interpretation of Divine mysteries, the keys of which were confided to St. Peter.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Virginia, Capt Deaken, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 4th, Sisal the 7th, and Havana the 11th inst. We are indebted to

Purser Austin for important favors. She brings from Vera Cruz the following specie list:\$7,900 Victor & Duchwitz.......1,400 Probst & Co. 300 Hargous & Co... 700 4,000 Total....

PROGRESS'OF THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ-CAPTURE OF SISAL BY THE LIBERALS-DISSATISFACTION OF AMERICANS WITH THE CONDUCT OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS-EUMORS FROM THE CAPITAL. STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, May 16, 1867.

Left Vera Cruz April 4, 1867, p. m. The siege still continues, with but little activity on either side. Vera Cruz is now well fortified. The Liberals have but few gans, and hopes are entertained by the besieged that the vellow feyer season, which is now coming on shortly, will drive many of the Liberals away. The only man-of-war the Imperials have is the small iron screw steamship Tabasa, which mounts but four guns of light caliber. A report is current that the Liberals have a strong gunboat, the McColloch, at Tampico, which will soon be armed, and blockade the port of Vera Cruz.

On our downward trip we arrived at Sisal on the 25th, in the afternoon, and on the afternoon of the 26th it was in the afternoon, and on the afternoon of the 26th it was taken by a dash of the Liberals, 400 strong. On our departure from there homeward bound, May 7, it was still in possession of the Liberals, though they hourly expected a small fleet to attack them, of saven vessels, with eight guns, viz. the steamship Neptune of about 100 tans, with two gans; three schooners, three guns, and three coast canoas, with three gans. On account of this state of affajrs, and as the weather was rough, with no lighters in port, the Virginia has brought back to New-York the cargo sha took in this port for 8issil.

From the interior of Mexico there is no news that can

no lighters in port, the Virginia has brought back to New-York the cargo sha took in this port for Sisal.

From the interior of Mcxico there is no news that can be trusted. The Virginia carried to Havana some 20 passengers, brought up to the ship from Boca del 75:0 on possession of the Liberais), by the boats of the English man-of-war Jason. From these passengers it is understood that the commandant of the United States steamship Tacony refused to send his boats ashore to take off the Americans who wished to leave the country. For this I cannot youch. All I do know is that the English boats brought them up. Our American officer accompanied the English boats brought them up. Our American officer accompanied the English boats on their second trip to Boca del Rio, to make arrangements for them, however.

The Liberais did not allow any one to enter the city, and this was why these persons had to come on board in this masner. The Americans on beard were much discontented with the American gunboats. Maximilian is supposed to be still at Queretare. Mexico is said to be partiy in possession of the Liberais.

THE WEST INDIES.

LAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT NASSAU.

Washington, May 17.—United States Consul Kirk patrick, under date of Nassau, N. P., April 27, 1867, thus

writes to the Secretary of State:

Six: I have the honor to inform you that I have felt it my duty to apprise the Health Officer at New-York of the mecessity of examining with great care the vessels from this port. Vessels have arrived here without having been subjected to any quarantine whatever, and coming from sickly ports, one of them, her Majesty's ship of war steady, from Januaica, having had several cases of yellow fever on board after leaving Januaica. Another arrived from 8t. Thomas having lost at that port both master and mate. Yet both of these vessels came right into the harbor and remained, and were both holding communicawrites to the Secretary of State: ter and mate. Yet both of these cases could risk into the harbor and remained, and were both holding communica-tion with the shore for some time. They have now left. Last week one or more cases of small-pox were found on board of the French gunbears in the harbor. The patients were taken out or her, but were placed on another vessel in the same harbor. I have not heard of either of these

CANADA.

MEDICAL CONVENTION IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 17.—The Medical Council, which has been holding its annual meeting here for the past week, adjourned last night. Business of much im portance to the profession was transacted. The right of meopathists and Eclectics, who prefess to have the legal qualifications to demand registration, is to be tested in the courts. Parliament is to be petitioned to pass an act to prevent the publication of immoral and indecent advertisements in public papers in this Province, and prohibit the circulation, through any channel, of pamphlets of a similar character.

JEFFERSON DAVIS EXPECTED AT MONTREAL.

TORONTO, May 17.-A dispatch from Montreal says Apartments have been reserved at St. Lawrence Hall for Jefferson Davis and family, who are expected there tomorrow. Southern refugees residing here intend to in vite him to visit this city.

PERSONAL.

Jefferson Davis kept himself secluded from public lew during the greater part of yesterday, and received but a few visitors. The clerks at the hotel where Mr. Davis is sojourning were very reticent in regard to his movements, and did not choose to yield any information as to his whereabouts. It is believed that Mr. Davis and family, will leave the city this afternoon for Canada, via Albany, by the Hudson River Enilroad.

The income of the Hon. H. H. Starkweather of

Prof. Brown of Tuft's College, gave readings to a select andience in Boston on Thursday evening. It is stated that Secretary Seward wishes Professor

Basil Duke is canvassing for a newspaper in Ten-essee. Ex-Senator Iverson of Georgia, sells fuel for a The Rebel Lieut, Tolbert, who bet \$2,500 that he could prove J. Wilkes Booth to be still alive, is reported to have won and received the money.

The Memphis Baptist Convention direct with Col.

J. Brown of Memphis the other day. Gen. N. B. est was at the head of one table.

Gov. Smythe of New-Hampshire visited the fishways of the Merrimae at Lowell, on Tuesday evening, and lined at Gen. Butler's. Capt. Charles L. C. Minor of Hanover County, Va.

Capt. Charles L. C. Minor of Hanover County, Va., has been appointed to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College in Hyattsville.

The permanent organization of the Iowa Centenary College has been made, with the Hon. George C. Wright as President.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Prof. Bache. The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look after the subject.

Peter Burghardt, one of the first and the last living of the pioneer New-England actions. In Broome County

of the pioneer New England settlers, in Broome County of this State, has just died at the ripe age of 83. The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says that the President has informed several gentlemen that he did not think there was any doubt but that he should visit "the Hub" in June. Gov. Oglesby of Himois has declined, on account of official duties, the invitation to be present at the unvailing of the statute of Henry Clay, at Louisville on the Society and County Clay.

Mr. Christopher Robert's free school on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, is now under the charge of the Rev. C. F. P. Bancroft of New-Hampshire, lake of Dart-mouth College and Andover Theological Seminary.

Mr. Lemnel S. Cockburn has declined to accept the oralty of Tuscumbia, Ala., to which he was ap-ted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of

Mr. John Hardy, editor and proprietor of The Alabame State Scattine, an uncompromising Union paper, property to recume the publication of that paper on the lat of June.

WASHINGTON.

THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT APPOINTED MINISTER TO PRUSSIA-THE RECALL OF THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER-THE SUPREME COURT DECISION-GOLD DISCOVERY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17, 1867. The President to-day appointed George Bancroft of New-York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister l'Ienipotentiary of the United States at Berlin, vice Joseph A. Wright, deceased.

The Counselor Joaquin Maria Nascentes de Azambuja, who has for some time most acceptably represented, in the United States, the Imperial Government of Brazil, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his letter of recall to the President esterday, upon which occasion he delivered the following address:

Mr. President, this Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, my august sovereign, has been pleased to intrust me with a new mission in South America, and in consequence of this change in my diplomatic career I have the honor to deliver into your hands the Imperial letter which puts an end to my mission in the United States. I deeply regret to leave this country, where I had the good fortune of enjoying your benevolence, the esteem and consideration of your Government, and the sympathies of the American people. My only thought during my mission has been to bind more closely together, and to render more infimate the existing relations between the United States and Brazil. I am persuaded that, inasmuch as it has been in my power, I have met the hopes of my sovereign as well as the expressions you honored me with at the reception of my credentials. My country is advancing rapidly in the way of progress and civilization, as evinced by the most important and recent acts of its policy. My successor will have the opportunity of initiating his mission under such happy auspices. Please, Mr. President, to accept the assurances of all my respect and thanks, and of my carnest and heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the United States of North America.

To which the President replied as follows: MR. PRESIDENT: His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil,

To which the President replied as follows:

the prosperity of the United States of North America.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. De Azambeja: Your official intercourse with this Government has been, in all respects, courteous, just, and honorable. I regret, therefore, that it is so soon to be brought to an end. I trust that you will be successful and happy in the new and interesting field in which you are henceforth to be employed. Your Government will be advised on a proper occasion of the sentiments which thave thus expressed. In the mean time, you are at liberty to communicate to the Eusperor of Brazil my sincery to communicate to the Eusperor of Brazil my sincery comparatiations upon the important changes of domestic policy which he has inaugurated. It has always been apparent that exilication could not be successfully extended or perfected throughout South America so long as the Amazon and its arms were bound with political fetters; nor could the foundations of industry, art, and free government be completely established while Slavery was maintained in the Brazilian Empire. By now giving free play to the material and moral forces of society in Brazil, the Emperor has become not only eminent among statesmen, but prominent among the benefactors of mankind. The present condition of the American States is hopeful; arbitrary forms of government have generally disappeared from the continent, and the nations are organized under free or at least liberal constitutions. Colonial restraints upon commerce have passed away altogether, or been essentially modified. Slavery henceforth retires from this continent back to the Old World, whence in an unlappy hour it came. Certainly our American States have in these respects "departed from evil" and begun "to do good." If now they can learn that in all cases reason is a better and more effective agent for organizing and veguitting political societies than military force, they may be soon expected to "seek peace and pursue it."

The President has mede seven appointments of officers since the adioatram

since the adjournment of the Senate. Four of these have reported, and the remainder are J. Orr, Collector of In Knoyes, Postmaster at Earaboo, Wis., and Terence Dewcy, Justice of the Peace, District of Columbia.

Secretary Browning proposes to visit his home is Quincy, Illinois, next week, and remain there three o four weeks to recover his health. The Attorney-General's opinion on disfranchisement

was finally submitted to the Cabinet to-day, and will be handed to the Agent of the Associated Press on Monday The Judiciary Committee of the House was engaged all

day in the examination of the Kansus Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The investigation will be con eluded to-morrow, and the impeachment question re sumed on Monday.

The Supreme Court of the United States, during the term just closed, disposed of 200 cases, leaving 250 cases on the docket. All the Admiralty cases were decided. It is a matter of comment that the Court recognized Texas as a State in the Union, by allowing an injunction to re-strain the payment of certain bonds alleged to have been fraudulently tobtained during the Rebellion from that State. The Justices who were equally divided on the mo tion to amend the Mississippi bill are Chase, Wayne, Nel son, Clifford, Swan, Miller, Davis, and Field. These compose the Court, with the exception of Judge Grier, who left Washington yesterday before the meeting of the Court. As both the Georgia and the Mississippi Injunction

named certiemen as a Board of Visitors at the Naval

The Hon. Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island, Hon. A. O. Rice of Massachusetts, the Hon. G. V. Fox of New-Hampshire, the Hon. W. A. Darling of New York, the Rev. William Salter of Iowa, William S. C. Whittemore, esq., of Connecticut, Rear-Admiral O. T. Peurson, Communder D. B. Ridgely, John C. Hewell, Sargeon N. Pinkiery, Paymaster J. W. Hambleton, and Chief Engineer Roberts.

A discovery of gold in the binffs bordening the Missouri River, in Yankton, Dakota, has been reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It is stated that parties familiar with gold countries assert that the strata in which the gold is found is similar in every res pect to other mining regions. Further investigations ill be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the recions metal exists in quantities sufficient for work-

RELIGIOUS.

. THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.—There was no session of the Presbyterian Assembly last evening, but a meeting for conference and prayer with reference to home missions was held, in which many of the Commissioners participated. The Rev. Dr. Kendall of New-York presided, and brief addresses were made. The Assembly commenced this morning, and spent an hour in devotional exercises. On the call of the roll it appeared that nearly all the delegates were present. The Moderator announced the Standing Committee. Synodical and Presbyterial records were presented, and reports were referred. Reports of the Permanent Commistees were received. Walter S. Griffith of New-York, Secretary of the Commission on Foreign Missions, read the report of the Commission, which was very gratifying. A letter from the Rev. C. E. Baldwin on the Blind Mission was read; also letters from other missions in the East. The report of the Committee on Education was being read by Dr. Stillwell, when the Assembly took a recease for diager THE OLD SCHOOL PRESENTERIAN ASLEMBLY. ing for conference and prayer with reference to home

CINCINNATI, May 17 .- At the Presbyterium Ger eral Assembly this morning, the various committees were appointed, after which the report of the Joint Committee of Old and New School Churches on the subject of reunion was read and referred to a select committee of seven.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD. MEMPHIS, May 17.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly was employed to-day in hearing reports from Committees on foreign and home mission Ten o'clock Monday is set apart for the consideration the question of uniting with the Presbyterian Church. EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 17 .- A telegram to The Dispatch from Staunton, announces the election by the Epis-copal Convention of the Rev. Francis M. Whittle of Louis-ville, Ky., as Assistant Bishop of Virginia. THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Bishop Quintard in his address to the Episcopal Convention, condemns the practice of raising money for churches by fairs, lotteries, &c. He urges on the church its duty to freedmen, one of whom, he says, is a candidate for ordination and is ready to go to work. About 200 delegates are in attendance at the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church centinued its session yesterday morning and af-ternoon. The greater part of the morning session was ternoon. The greater part of the morning session was occupied in the discussion of an application from Dr. Crawford of Philadelphia, that the Fresbytery of Philadelphia be directed to grant him a certificate of dismissal to the Northern Presbytery. The Synod finally directed the Philadelphia Presbytery to grant the certificate of Dr. Crawford should press his demand for it. The Rev. A. Woodside and Drs. Steele and Crawford were invited to sit as consultative members. A communication was received from the General Assembly of the Free Church of Sectiond, relative to Presbyterianism in that country. A communication was read from the Moderator filling vacancies in the standing committees. The Rev. Dr. Herron was added to the Committee on Union.

Reports from different Presbyteries were read and referred to appropriate committees. The Ohio Presbytery reported only two settled ministers at present in their territory, and six congregations at present without pastors. The report of the Chicago Presbytery made allusion to the prevalence of the vices of intemperance and Subath breaking in that city. This called forth remarks from several members on this topic, and it was finally resolved by the Synod to appear a special committee to last this cubicet intermediate.

from several members on this topic, and it was many and the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append a special committee to the Eric Canal, a short distance west of Schenectady, salved by the Syand to append to

ceived from the delegates to the General Assemblies of the United Presbyterian and Old School Presbyterian Churches. The Rev. Dr. Wylie presented a series of resolutions in reference to a union of Presbyterian Churches, and moved that they be referred to the Special Committee appointed at the last session to take that subject into consideration. Pending the motion, after some discussion the session was adjourned till the afternoon.

APTERSON SESSION.

The report of the Treasurer of the Theological Seminary was read, approved, and referred. The report of the delegate to the General Assembly of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, O. S., was received. The Rev. J. R. W. Sloan presented his credentials as delegate from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which met at Rochester in May last, and was received as a member of the General Synod. A long discussion then ensued upon the question of the reference of the paper presented by Dr. Wylie in the Morning Session, and after various ineffectual motions and long explanations from several members, the paper was finally referred to the Special Committee on a muton, with the understanding that by so referring, the Synod was not to be understood as indorsing in any manner the sentiments of the paper. The Moderator announced the following as the Committee on intemperance and Sabhath breaking: the Rev. W. T. Wylie, the Rev. D. C. Cooper, the Rev. J. T. Hill.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises presented a report recommending that the first half hour of each morning session, after the reading of the minutes of preceding session, be given to devotional exercises, prayer, and wild roots and berries abound, seem well adapted for the home of the man-like ape which I met in those regions, among which ranks first the gorilla, or "the wild man

report recommending that the first half flour of each morning session, after the reading of the minutes of preceding session, be given to devotional exercises, comprising reading of the Scriptures, singing, prayer, and free conference, and suggesting the following topics for consideration: For Saturday morning: "How may those who love the Lord's Day spend it most profitably i" For Monday morning: "How may those who walk with God are kept anspotted from the world during the secular days of the weekl" For Thesday morning: "How should the weekly prayer-meeting be conducted, so as to secure the atendance and cooperation of the largest number!" For Wednesday morning: "How should the Sabbath School be organized and carried on so as best to finfill fits mission in the Church and in the world f" For Thursday morning: "How may ruling elders in the Church be most efficient in their office, and most successful as helps to the ministry in their work!"

Some of the members desired to hear some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Sloan, but as Mr. Sloan was not present, the meeting adjourned till this morning at % o'clock.

upon challenge at the previous registration, when those then rejected may be registered if the evidence warrants. The name of any one registered after or without the challenge may be stricken from the roll, if a cause of disqualification is then established. The names of such persons may be registered, as established by satisfactory proof, the fact of their imbulity by reason of sickness, or other unavoidable cause, to attend the registration previously made. Boards of Registration shall have the power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities, or the nearest commander of troops for such aid as may be necessary, or they may, at their discretion, summon a special police fave for the purpose. Any person who shall knowingly and wiffully violate any of the provisions of these regulations, or who shall, by violence or intimidation, prevent, or endeavor to prevent, the registration of any voter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a military commission. Registering officers appointed from civil life for counties and cities, will be paid at the rate of \$125 per month; those for magisterial districts or wards of cities, at the rate of 35 per diem for the time they are actually employed.

MARYLAND.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 17.—In the Maryland Cousti-ANAPOLIS, Sid., and the Committee on the De-charation of Rights reported a bill of rights which pro-vides, among other things, for the admission of negro-testimony in the courts of the State. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The following advertisement appears in The Mory-

NOTICE to the late SLAVEHOLDERS of NOTICE to the Inte SLAVEHOLDERS of Talhot County.—The subscriber having doen appointed and commissioned by the tovernor of Mary land. Commissioner of Save Statistics. For Talhot County, order the act of the sceneral Assembly, passed at the January session, 1807, and having qualified according to law, if hereby give notice that I will attend at the GHAPEL, in Chapel District, from WEDNESDAY, the 8th, to SATURDAY, the 19th District, from WEDNESDAY the 8th to SATURDAY, the 19th Gay of May, inclusive (Simdays excepted), for the purpose of executing said law All persons in said District, who lost their sixer property during the late war, and who wish to preserve the evidence of the same, in order to make good their claim against the General Government for indemnification, are requested to come forward and formish the proof of externification, are requested to come forward and formish the proof of externification, are requested to come forward and persons are also required to firmish the names, number, is required; and persons are also required to firmish the names, number, segment, and physical condition of their distes, whether they have been enliked or drafted late the military service.

Alter MoNDAY, the 20th day of May, I will attend at EASTON until further notice.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE SITUATION AT FORT BUFORD.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following was received at Gen. Grant's Headquarters to-day : Sr. Louis, May 16.

at Gen. Grant's Headquarters to any.

To the Adjutant-General: Since my telegram of this morning I have heard from Col. Rankin of the date of March 31. He says no further hostilify against his post has been attempted by the Sieux, although he has not been enabled to forward the mail from Jan. 17 to March 31. On examining the envelope I find that all the communications must have left Fort Buford the same day. They bear the same, postmark—viz., "Fort Rice, April 20." Col Rankin says he received on March 30 the first official communication since Jan. 15.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—A break has occurred in

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

M. DU CHAILLUS LAST LECTURE-THE GORDLA AND OTHER APES.

The second of Mons. P. B. Du Chaillu's lectores upon Equatorial Africa before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute, the lecturer specially treating of the gorilla, chimpanzee and dwarfs found in that region. Concerning the ape family the lecturer spoke as follows: The immense forests of these equatorial regions where

with a club." The record of the voyage of Hanno, a Carthagenian admiral, is one of the most curious fragments of antiquity remaining to us. His voyage is supposed to have occurred six centuries before Christ, though some critics place it at a much later period. He was sent by the Government of Carthage to circumnavigate the African continent. His journal begins with the fellowing sport recommending that the first half harm of each active sport recommending the striptures, using properly and complete the registration, the striptures, using properly and complete the registration of the striptures, using properly and complete the registration of the striptures, using properly and complete the registration of the striptures, using properly and complete the registration of the striptures of the striptur sentence, which sufficiently relates the object of his voyage: "It was decreed by the Carthagenians that Hanne should undertake a voyage beyond the Pillars of Heren les, and found Libo Phonician cities." He accordingly appearance was like men running for their fives; and I ceased to wonder that the natives have the wildest superstitions about these "wild men of the woods." As we lay by the fire in the evening, before going to sleep, the adventures of the day were talked over, and hence followed some carious stories of the gorilla. One of the stories was that two Mbondemes women were waking together through the woods, when suddenly an immense gorilla stepped into the path, and clutching one of the women, bore her off in spite of the screams and struggles of both. The other woman returned to the village and related the story. Of course her companion was given up for lost. Great was the surprise, therefore, when, a few days after, sine returned to the village. She related that she had eventually escaped from the gorillas. "Yes," said one of the men, "that was a man that had turned into a gorilla," which explanation was received with a general grunt of approval, for these people believe that some men have turned into gorillas. Such gorillas the natives believe can never be killed, and the possessed beasts are, according to them, endowed with the intelligence of manunited to the strength and the ferceity of the beast. Another man told how, some years ago, a party of gorillas were found in a field of sugar-cane tyning up the canes in regular bundles, preparatory to carrying it away. The natives attacked thom, but were routed, several being killed, while others were carried away by the gorillas, but in a few days they returned home uninjured, with this horrid exception—the mails of their fligers and toes had been torn off by their captors. Finally, the story, which is current among all the tribes who are at all familiar with the gorilla, was rewere routed, several being killed, while others were carried away by the gorillas, but in a few days they returned home uninjured, with this horrid exception—the mails of their flagers and toes had been torn off by their captors. Finally, the story, which is current among all the tribes who are at all familiar with the gorilla, was related, that this animal lies in wait in the lower branches of the trees, watching for people who go to and fro, and when one passes sufficiently near, graps the luckless fellow with his powerful feet, and draws him up into the tree, where he generally tookes him. Of course, the secluded habits of this animal, his enormous strength, its somewhat close resemblance to man, help to fill the natives with curious superstitions regarding it. The next morning we pushed on for the densext and most implemetrable part of the forest. Hours after hours passed by, and yet no signs of the gorilla. Suddenly I passed by, and yet no signs of the gorilla. Suddenly i noticed ahead a noise as of some one breaking down branchos of trees. This was the gorilla, I knew at once by the looks of my men. Suddenly as we were yet creeping along in a silence which made a heavy breathing sector loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with the tremendous barking rost of the beast. Then the underbrushs swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on all fours, but when he saw our party fic erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. Nearly six feet high, with an immense body huge cheel, and great muscular arms, intensely black face, with ferred years of the gorilla six deep, gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me, like some nightmare vision, thus stood before me the king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us, but stood there and beat his breast with his hoge fist till it resounded like an immense has drum, which if found to be his mode of efforing deliance, meanline giving vent to roar after roar. Thi